

RALEIGH COUNTY SURVEY OF SOIL

As Made by the United States
Department of Agriculture
and State Body.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—A report of the soil survey of Raleigh county, recently completed by the United States Department of Agriculture and the West Virginia Geological Survey, has just been published by the federal department. This report covers thirty-four printed pages and includes a large map showing by means of colors the distribution of the various soils found in the county, and also location of railways, high-roads, rivers, watercourses, schools, churches, etc.

At the present time says the report, cattle raising and general farming are the dominant forms of agriculture. Sheep raising was formerly very general, but to a large extent this has been abandoned in favor of hog raising. The leading crops are corn, oats, hay, buckwheat, sorghum, and potatoes. Most of these are grown in sustenance crops for the use of the farmer and feed for live stock. Some hay and a considerable part of the potato crop is sold. The principal money crop is buckwheat.

The climate and soil of the county are well situated for fruit growing. The level ridges and gently sloping hillsides furnish many good locations for extensive orcharding. Apples are probably best adapted to local conditions and are grown on a larger scale than any other fruit. Peach trees are short-lived, as a rule, and care in the selection of a site for the orchards is necessary to insure success. Strawberries do exceptionally well. Cultivated berries of other kinds also would thrive but, owing to the abundance of wild fruit, it is doubtful if they would be profitable.

Systematic crop rotations are not in general use, most of the farmers changing their crops in a more or less haphazard manner. Some follow corn with small grain and then seed the land to grass, mowing the grass until it runs out, and then pasturing the field. Most of the soils are low in organic matter and the growing of legumes such as cow peas, vetch, and clover is essential to the best rotations. Buckwheat and rye can be used to good advantage as a means of supplying green manure. Commercial fertilizers are used to a very small extent. Many farmers do not use any fertilizer at all, but depend upon manure, which is seldom sufficient in quantity to cover all the cultivated land. Liming is practiced to a small extent.

The fourteen soil series found in the county are divided into three classes; upland, or residual, soils formed by the weathering in place of gray shales and sandstone and red shale and thin-bedded limestone; terrace, or old alluvial soils, which occupy the former flood plains of the streams; or the first bottoms, or present flood plain, soils.

Soils having the same range of color and structure in the soil and subsoil, a similar origin, and the same type of drainage and topography, are grouped in series. A soil series includes various types of soil, depending upon the texture of the material.

Of the upland soils the Dekalb series is the most extensive, occupying more than seventy per cent of the total area of the county. These soils are gray brown with yellow or yellowish-brown subsoils. The drainage is usually excessive. In Raleigh county, six types are encountered. The Dekalb fine sandy loam and the Dekalb loam are not extensive. The character of the fine sandy loam makes cultivation easy, and the nature of the areas it occupies makes it very favorable to the use of improved farm machinery. It occurs chiefly in the central part of the county. The principal crops are corn, oats, buckwheat, garden vegetables, Irish and sweet potatoes, and hay. Clover is grown to a very small extent, as it does not do well on this soil. On the other hand, the soil is very well suited to cowpeas, and vetch is a good crop for building it up. Rye and oats do well on it. Apples apparently do better than the other fruits, but peaches, plums and berries are also grown successfully.

The Dekalb loam is found in a few small, scattered areas on high mountain tops in the western part of the county between Piney and Glade creeks. Much of it is underlain by heavy, massive sandstone strata, and crops do not suffer from drought as much as on other upland soils. The dark color of the surface soil of the loam is due to the accumulation of organic matter. Practically all of the crops make good yields. Potatoes, cabbage, beans, beets and turnips are more extensively grown than other vegetables. The soil also produces good yields of apples and berries of excellent quality.

The Dekalb silt loam is found over the central and northern parts of the county and in extent is the most important of the soil types. In addition to such crops as corn, wheat, buckwheat, oats, potatoes, hay and vegetables, a little tobacco is grown on this type. On the same soil in counties to the west, tobacco is produced extensively. In Raleigh county apples do particularly well on this type and other fruits fairly well. The peach does not seem especially adapted to local conditions. Much of the soil has been under cultivation since the county was first cleared and many fields have had their organic matter contents materially reduced. Very little effort has been made to remedy this condition and on this account crop yields are fairly easy to cultivate, especially where the supply of humus has not been permitted to run so low that the soil is inclined to bake and clod. Improved machinery can be used on most of the areas occupied by it. Liming generally has been followed by good results. Vetch and cowpeas do better than clover.

Silly Clay Loam.
The silty clay loam is distributed through the eastern half of the county in irregular strips. It is generally well suited to agriculture and most of it is cleared and under cultivation. It is, however, usually deficient in

organic matter, which should be supplied either by stable manure or by growing and occasionally plowing under leguminous crops. Lime and ground limestone in moderately liberal applications are beneficial. A considerable acreage on this type is in blue grass pasture. This soil also seems to be the best in the county for fruits. It is naturally a moderately strong soil and good yields are obtained by proper treatment, particularly by maintaining a good supply of humus.

The Dekalb stony loam is not very valuable from an agricultural standpoint. A part of it is used for grazing, but most of it is in open range. It has about the same agricultural possibilities as the stony loam which is extensively developed in the western half of the county scattered in small sections. Much of this land can be used for pasture, but erosion is likely to take place after the vegetation is cleared from open areas. Every effort should therefore be made to keep up a good sod. Some of the type could be used for tobacco, as there is a crop in which hand cultivation plays an important part. The crop is successful on the type in other parts of the state. On the other hand, such crops as wheat, buckwheat, oats and hay can not be successfully grown on account of the difficulty in harvesting.

The second of the soil series found on the uplands of the county is the Upshur. These have reddish brown to red or Indian red surfaces and red to Indian red subsoils. In Raleigh county two types are found—the clay loam and the stony clay loam.

The clay loam is developed to a small extent along the edge of the upper slopes of New River gorge. It was the first hill land to be cleared and farmed in this section of the county and much of it now is impoverished. It can be built up, however, and made to produce good yields by growing leguminous crops, turning under crops, and liming. Clover and vetch do well on it. Cowpeas and soy beans will also grow, but they do not seem to be so well adapted to the conditions. Lime is beneficial, but there seems to be some doubt whether or not the use of fertilizer would pay except perhaps in the case of pigpen material. Naturally the Upshur clay loam is the strongest upland soil in the county. For its proper cultivation it requires strong implements and heavy teams. If plowed in a wet condition it bakes in subsequent dry weather and clods when plowed again. It remains cold and wet far into the spring and thus retards plowing. Late fall plowing is beneficial.

The Upshur stony clay loam is mostly in pasture with an occasional patch to corn. Corn does well, but it is hard to cultivate on account of the stones. Much of the type would be successfully used for grazing sheep and goats, and grazing and forestry are perhaps the best uses to which it can be put.

On the old alluvial terraces representing the level of the old flood plains of the streams, two types of the Holston series are found—the fine sandy loam and the silt loam. These are yellowish brown to brown on the surface with yellow subsoils.

Holston Fine Sandy Loam.
The Holston fine sandy loam occurs along the lower part of Coal River. Much of the type lies above normal overflow and has good drainage. The principal crops are corn, oats, rye, sorghum and hay. Small patches of vegetables are also grown. Very little of the type is in improved, fenced pasture, and much of it is used as an open range. Brier berries and strawberries would probably make good yields, but are not grown to any considerable extent. The soil is easily cultivated and responds readily to fertilizers, stable manure, or green manure. Leguminous crops, such as cowpeas, vetch, and soy beans, are better for a hay crop than the grasses. It is doubtful if liming would pay in general, though light application might prove profitable where green vegetation is plowed under in large amounts. A good grade corn can be grown. Upon the same soil type elsewhere in the state about 600 or 800 pounds of "truckers" fertilizer has been used successfully for tobacco.

The silt loam is extensive, being confined to one area along New River. This soil appears to be deficient in organic matter. In other areas the use of commercial fertilizers has proved beneficial. Lime also will do good where clover fails to make a stand. Where the soil is well supplied with humus, one ton of lime or two tons per acre of ground limestone probably would be about the proper amount to apply.

On the first bottoms, which are still subject to overflows, are the Huntington series, and the Holly series. The Huntington soils are light brown to brown with yellow to light brown subsoils. Two types of silt loam and the fine sandy loam, are found in Raleigh county. The silt loam, which occurs along the headwaters of Clear Fork of Coal River and along Sandlick creek, is one of the most valuable soil types in the county. It produces excellent yields of sorghum, corn, hay and vegetables. Wheat, oats, and buckwheat, on the other hand, have a strong tendency to lodge. Vegetables produce good yields, cabbage, beans, onions and tomatoes doing best. Large size. Probably half of the type, however, is in pasture, for it furnishes excellent pasture even during fairly dry seasons. The deposits of organic matter and soil material left by the frequent inundations make it unnecessary to use fertilizers or manure. In many cases corn has been grown for a number of years without any decrease in yield.

The Huntington fine sandy loam occurs in the first bottoms along many of the streams. It is subject to overflow, but the channels of the streams are broad and deep enough to carry the water of most of the floods. The soil is easily cultivated, requiring a light draft of work stock. The supply of organic matter in the soil, however, is apparently reduced rather rapidly under cultivation.

KEEP HEALTH IN TUNE, SAYS DOCTOR DIXON

Says Person Who is Weak
Physically Cannot Be in
Good Shape Mentally.

HARRISBURG, April 8.—Mental and physical preparedness are necessary for every man and woman who expect to do his or her best work. Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, the state commissioner of health, in discussing "Preparedness" in this week's "Little Talk on Health and Hygiene," repeats former advice that each individual be sure of sufficient regular exercise.

Commissioner Dixon remarks that the person who is not in good physical shape cannot be expected to be in good mental shape. He says: "Could you mobilize on short notice? Is your individual physical equipment always in condition to meet the demands which nature may thrust upon it? Could you run half a mile if your life were at stake? Could you do half a day's manual labor with safety?"

"Of course, you may say, with perfect truth, that there are not apt to be any such demands upon you. You earn your daily bread by mental exertion and expect to continue so doing. Well and good, but are you sure your mental equipment is at par? The chances are that the man who permits himself to deteriorate physically cannot reach the maximum of his mental capacity."

"Nature unquestionably contemplated that the human animal should have a considerable degree of physical exertion to maintain life. The complexities of modern civilization have forced many men and women into a condition where they require effort to find time or opportunity for even a small amount of exercise. Commonly we accept such condition with some superficial expression of regret and move along in our restricted circle of endeavor until nature declares war."

"You can make no treaties which will insure your safety under such conditions. Nothing short of a consistent policy of moderate exercise and temperate living will prepare you to meet the vital individual emergency. Your turn will surely come. Are you ready?"

"Personal pride should offer sufficient incentive to a man or woman to keep in such condition that they can mount a flight of stairs without puffing or button their shoes without contortions."

"The man who wants to really live should watch his waist measure and his chest expansion with at least the same attention which he bestows upon his bank account."

AMERICAN BOY, JUST 15, IS AT BATTLE FRONT

Julian Allen Describes Ambulance Driving with the Army of France.

NEW YORK, April 8.—In a letter written from the fighting line in eastern France, Julian B. Allen, the 15-year-old son of Frederick H. Allen, a New York lawyer, describes his experiences as an ambulance driver for the French army. Young Allen has been many times in districts under heavy German shell fire, but says he is "crazy about the work."

Following are extracts from the letter:

Large Dormitory.
"We left V. on January 5 and went to a small village, L. where we spent exactly one week. There were only 100 inhabitants in the place, which was very dirty, and we were all glad to leave. We were then moved to T., where we are now quartered in the military barracks overlooking the town. We have a large dormitory to ourselves, sixteen beds. These latter are just the regular wooden French army bunks with an old mattress. We are very comfortable here, and I am very content and happy. The work is interesting and I am having a great experience."

"T. is our headquarters, but we have our advanced post at a small village, G. This town has been bombarded several times, but not since our arrival in this district. We spent four days on duty up there and twelve days here at T. On two of which we were 'en repos.' The work at G., in hard, but very interesting. We cover three 'postes de secours' all within 1,000 yards of the Germans. One of them at S. is 400 yards from them and in plain sight of them. We go there at night only, of course, and without a light, and the boys who smoke are not allowed to do so. The village is all shot to pieces. I do not believe one house is left untouched. Every

The addition of manure and growing and turning under legumes and other crops are, therefore, recommended. Where barnyard manure is not available, commercial fertilizers are necessary for the best yields.

The Holly silt loam is a gray or dark gray soil with mottlings of yellow in the subsurface section. The subsoil is a mottled gray or drab and yellow. Locally, the land is known as "glade land" or "crawfish land." It is found in the stream bottoms and, when cleared and drained, furnishes excellent pasture and hay. When well drained, it also produces fairly good yields of corn, oats and hay. Elsewhere, vegetables such as cabbage, onions and celery succeed upon this type. It is too poorly drained for fruit and legumes do not do especially well. The type requires thorough drainage and liming.

one speaks in whispers, and the first time one goes there a creepy feeling runs up and down one's back, I can assure you.

Thorn in Side of Germans.

"The second poste is the Bois du J. This is just a doubt by the side of the road, and about 800 yards from the Germans. Although the German gunners could knock us to smithereens if they took it into their heads to do so, we go in the day time, and as yet we have had no accidents. The third and most important is the Carrière de P. This is a very unique and picturesque spot, an abandoned quarry, now one of the most important bases along the lines, completely built into the side of a hill. It reminds one of the cave dwellers of Colorado. It is built on the side of a hill running parallel with the lines. The German shells cannot fall down straight enough to hit it, but their guns shell the hill behind the quarry and the road by which we approach nearly every day. It is 700 yards from the Germans and a thorn in their side."

"We have always four cars on what is called the G service. Three of them at G, to answer any call that may come and one at the Carrière. There is always one of our cars right there. As soon as a wounded man comes in, the car takes him back to T. (thirty kilometers) and they telephone G for a car to replace the one that has left. The wounded are given a preliminary dressing, operated on if necessary, but very rarely."

"The road to T. is terrible for the first seventeen kilometers, and not weather, continuous rain. They are cut up by unending convoys of food and ammunition wagons. These work at night only, all without lights and I can assure you it is no joke to drive along in the inky blackness without a light anywhere, and driving more by hearing than seeing. The four nights we were there it was cloudy, and the moon was waning. I did not hit anything, but cannot understand why not."

"The Germans sent twelve shells about 100 yards away from the quarry while I was there. The French batteries are behind us and shoot over us and the noise is deafening, as the 75, 120 and 155 millimeter guns answer the German seventy-seven. The French seem to outshell the Germans in about the proportion of six to one. They seem to have all the ammunition they want, if not more. The Germans, however, are very active with their trench mortars. The losses on both sides have been very heavy, considering that there has been no attack. The ten days of work here at T. is done nearly all in the morning, vaccinating the sick and wounded to the hospital trains to be sent to the south or center of France. We evacuate all the hospital back of the lines for about fifteen miles of the front."

Fords Are Busy.
"Our Ford machines are doing great work. I have carried as many as six big French soldiers, with their guns, knapsacks and all their other equipment. They go over these awful roads very well and we are all complimented by the French for their usefulness. I am just back from four days work at the very first line, where I got a good dose of shell fire. It was not pleasant, but I was not frightened; still I thought New York not a bad winter resort. I shall be back at T. for ten days and then return for four days more at the first lines. Do not worry over me, as I am all right."

"This is all I can tell you about our work. By the way I have slept in barns on straw, in my car, in a barn where not six feet away from me were horses, and on a stretcher, and am all the better for it. I eat anything the French are giving me, although French army rations are by no means made of delicacies. I am having a wonderful time and experience, and am crazy about the work."

"WITCH" BEATS MAN TO CURE HIS PARALYSIS

In Court Boy Describes Strenuous Treatment Used on Man, Now Dead.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Mrs. Carmela Vossella has been styled the witch of Melrose Park. Her specialty, it is reported, is the exercising of devils. Samuel Gugliuzza thought a considerable number of imps possessed him and caused his paralysis.

His widow alleges that he paid \$107 to Mrs. Vossella to drive the devils away. His son, James, 14 years old, testified that the treatments his father received from the "witch," before Justice of the Peace W. Stevens Lewis.

Son Describes Treatment.
According to the boy, Mrs. Vossella confined her activities largely to punching and clubbing his father, stepping on his toes, pulling his hair and kicking him. Her medical theory, according to the testimony of the innocent bystander, was that a "spell" must be produced in the patient before the cure could be accomplished.

On the stand Mrs. Vossella denied having received money from Gugliuzza. She said she had not beaten him and that her cure consisted only of a charm she lived in Italy.

Jack Larocco, a cement worker, said that while repairing a sidewalk he saw Mrs. Vossella putting Gugliuzza three times around her basement, until she caught him and began to whip him, whereupon Gugliuzza cried: "Leave go of my shirt. It cost a dollar."

PASTOR TELLS OF ACTIVITIES IN OIL TOWN

Evangelist Bean Writes of
Some Lively Times in an
Oklahoma City.

The following unique, both in construction, subject and in the fact that the scenes narrated occurred in a prohibition state, is from the Titusville Herald.

The Rev. J. M. Critchlow, who is spending the winter at Lake Alfred, Fla., has sent the Herald a letter regarding conditions at the oil town of Wirt, Okla., which will be of interest to readers of this paper.

The writer of the letter is the Rev. Albert Bean, a former Forest county man, who went to the Heidelberg of field two years ago. Mr. Critchlow and his son, Walter S. Critchlow, built Mr. Bean a little meeting house and since that time the minister has been working at Wirt.

Mob of Cut-throats.
Mr. Critchlow says: "I can personally bear witness that the Cushing and Heidelberg oil fields have aggregated the worst mob of cut-throats, bootleggers and gamblers I ever saw or read of—all of which makes me thank God for Florida and Crawford county."

Mr. Bean's letter which is an unique epistle, nevertheless fully substantiates Mr. Critchlow's opinion of the country around Wirt. His letter follows:

"Wirt, Okla., Feb. 18, 1916.
To The Rev. J. M. Critchlow and family, greetings:

"My dear brother in the Lord—This leaves me in usual health and rich in the things that make for my peace. I have been abundant in labors since coming here this time, especially since the Rev. You know the people use their religion like life preservers, only when there is a storm or a fire on. They pass the preacher up as a parasite commonly, but if they want to get married, or be buried, or are afflicted with a bad wife, or are in need, they hurray for the old preacher. See? So I have been a dumping ground for all kinds of trouble since the fire, to hunt the poor and hungry and see to all wants, and they are plenty enough. Well, God gives me grace for it all, Amen."

Oklahoma A Hell.
"Now, I am going to give you a picture show, taking in the doing of perhaps twenty days, and if you smell something while you read it, then pity me right here in the hell of Oklahoma. Picture No. 1.—I found a dead man in the church, died from tremens, and was put in the church window. No. 2.—Another man died the same morning from a two weeks' drunk. No. 3.—A man with a wooden leg beat his wife nearly to death, and had to be run away in an auto to save a necktie party. No. 4.—A joint raid with two men and one woman in it, and afterward the house was burned, and the woman burned in it. No. 5.—A man armed and ordered to throw up his hands and as he only lifted one hand, he was shot. No. 6.—A gambler swept the table and ran with the money, but was overtaken, and beaten until he was so paralyzed that he died. I tried to pray for him, but no hope. No. 7.—Two hold-ups went into a point and tried to holdup the game, but it ended in two deaths, and another seriously wounded. No. 8.—Two men held up on the road and shot. No. 9.—A man insisted on living with a widow woman, and his son thought not, and the boy shot the renegade. No. 10.—A man claiming he was married found another man in his room and shot him. No. 11.—A drunken man began shooting down the street. He shot down at a woman's feet. Some one asked him why he did it. He said just to see her jump. Well, he met his Waterloo soon after. I went to see and pray with him, but his hide was so perforated with .38 caliber bullets that I don't think he would hold religion if he had it. Well, I have given you an eleven reel show, and will call recess now. The above all happened within seven miles of Wirt, and much of it I saw. Oh, yes, I today there was a supposed suicide. I went to see him and pray with him, but could not get him awake long enough. He died at noon, and a man is arrested for his death."

House on Fire.
"Now since I have led you up gradually with the preliminary acts, I will open up and give an up to date show of another type. No. 1.—Friday morning, January 14. People running past my tent. Looking out I saw Royer's house next to Crystal office on fire. Everything lost. No. 2.—Saturday morning at 2 a. m. I heard shooting, calling and screaming. I ran to my tent door to see the end of the town next to the church, all on fire, and the screaming was that of a girl 22 years old burning in it. Oh, I would that I might get away from the piteous cry, but no, it is here yet. About twelve of the best houses in town burned, and left the wicked part. The poor girl was brought to the church and I tried to help her to God, but it was too late. No. 3.—Meanwhile there were men fighting in the streets and poking revolvers into each others' ribs, but no shooting then. No. 4.—Stealing and drinking on every hand over Sabbath. No. 5.—Monday, February 17, at 10 a. m.—A fool fellow cleaning clothes put his iron into gasoline instead of water, and now the show begins. Within two hours the whole town was in ashes, while the riff raff was stealing and drunken and fighting and even shooting. One man was killed and another shot in the leg. The people came from their homes to see, and on looking over to the Dundee office, the house that Dick lived in was on fire, and also one close to Calver's burned down and was lost. Then came a northerner, and it snowed and froze and hundreds of people without home or bedding or food. Reel No. 6.—The storm whirled to the south and thunder boomed, lightning played in sheets everywhere, and our God displayed His power a little. Inside of half an hour there

Paid for Her Manicure Lessons, Took Her in Bathing, Proposed, Says Miss Fox of Her Aged Suitor

Claims of Two Women Brought
Out in Contest of Will
in Boston.

BOSTON, April 8.—That the late Albert O. Whitaker, Brighton cattle dealer, whose will is being contested in the superior court before Judge Hardy and a jury, made several proposals of marriage to her, paid for her manicure lessons taken by her, and planned to take her on a trip to California were some of the statements made by Miss Evelyn Fox at the trial.

Mr. Whitaker, who was 69 years old when he died last year, left the bulk of his \$30,000 estate to his housekeeper, Miss Jennie F. Hyatt, while two brothers were given \$1 each and a sister \$1,000. The brothers and sisters are trying to break the will, alleging undue influence on Miss Hyatt's part and unsoundness of mind when he made the will.

Miss Fox, who, like Miss Hyatt, is said to be a distant relative of Mr. Whitaker, was a frequent visitor at the Whitaker home after the death of Mr. Whitaker's wife when Miss Hyatt became his housekeeper. She is a petite, attractive-looking woman. She testified that Mr. Whitaker was interested in her ambition to become a manicurist, and insisted upon paying for the lessons. He took her to the beach a number of times, Miss Fox said, and they went in bathing together.

Marriage was proposed by Whitaker two or three times, and he also talked seriously of taking her to California with him on an extended trip. The witness testified that Whitaker took some familiarities once or twice with her which she resented.

Dwight Libby, of New Britain, Conn., a tall, boyish-looking young man, testified that in the early spring of 1915 he called at Albert O. Whitaker's home in Brighton to see his friend, Miss Evelyn Fox.

From Topics to Manicuring.
"I called half a dozen times," testified Libby. "I talked with him about his property, and Miss Hyatt and Miss Fox were present. We were in the den and we had tea there that day."

"The conversation drifted from topics of the day to manicuring. Miss Fox was taking a course of lessons in manicuring at Mr. Whitaker was paying for it. He said his brothers didn't like the idea of it, but it was his money and he was going to do what he pleased with it. He said his brothers wanted Miss Fox to go back to Canada. He told us his brothers didn't want him to spend his money, and remarked they might be disagreeably surprised." Libby was a witness for the will.

Cross-examined by the attorney for the contestants, J. H. Devine, Libby was asked: "What kind of a man did you find Mr. Whitaker to be?"

Said "Marry the Old Fool."
"He was a jolly old chap; very particular, almost immaculate in his dress," replied Libby.

"Did you know he wanted to marry Miss Fox?"

"No."
"Didn't you once tell Miss Fox, 'You marry the old fool and then come around and see me?'"

"Yes, I did tell her that once in a joking way to wake a laugh. She never said he suggested it to her, that I recall."

Mrs. Winfield Whitaker, a niece of Albert O. Whitaker, testified that her uncle once went shopping with her and her little daughter and they had an embarrassing time.

Asked for Blue Nightgown.
They were in a Boston department store, where she was purchasing a coat, when Mr. Whitaker asked the saleswoman in a loud voice where the nightgowns were sold.

"On being told he went to the counter and stated that he wanted a light blue nightgown to match a pink one of his," testified Mrs. Whitaker.

The saleslady wanted to know the size and style and Albert said he wanted one to fit himself. I was embarrassed at his asking for a nightgown for himself."

Miss Maude Grant, a roommate of Miss Hyatt for seventeen years at 89 Revere street, testified that once when she visited Mr. Whitaker's house Mr. Whitaker showed her a box of jewelry which he said he was going to present to Miss Hyatt.

Said He'd Marry Miss Hyatt.
"When I was talking with him in the kitchen Mr. Whitaker said he was going to marry Miss Hyatt," said the witness. "He didn't say when at that time. On another occasion later, when we were walking up Parsons street, Brighton, together he wanted me to stop and look at a fine house. He said: 'I'm going to buy that house and Miss Hyatt and I will make it into the fall after we are married.'"

"Did Miss Hyatt ever say anything to you about marrying Mr. Whitaker?" asked W. W. Hart, attorney for the will. "She never said a word," replied Miss Grant.

Was Living Better.
Dennis E. Mahoney, of Somerville,

were seven tanks of oil burning, and the heavens were aflame. Well, my brother, I confess I was at a loss to know where it would end, after the Almighty took a hand in it, and I confess I felt quite religious for a few hours about that time.

Well the town was built up again, and will burn again, as there are no fire fighting facilities at all. Well, I am having a good time, some are getting to the Lord, and we have good meetings at Dundee next Sabbath. God is blessing much in some ways. When I get done here the first of May, W. N. Sharpe, in Akron, Ala., will pay my way there to visit him, and I may see you while in the South.

"My son is here with me, and has work, and if I had some light work I could do. I would not mind playing in this summer so I could break clear in the fall. But I am so anxious to get away from here. Good street meetings, large crowds and excellent order. Best and happy, Amen.

Best wishes to Sister Critchlow, Walter and family.
"ALBERT BEAN."

In the business of buying hogs since 1873, and employed by A. J. Cunningham, testified he had been a friend and competitor of Albert O. Whitaker at the Brighton cattle market for years.

"Albert was a keen, bright, shrewd man in his line of work," said Mahoney. "After his wife died I did not notice a change in him. I thought he looked much better. We used to joke him and say: 'Well, Albert, are you going to get married again?' He would say: 'Why, I might.' He also said he was living better, going into town to get fine capons, etc., to eat."

Housekeeper a Fine Cook.
"I remember he said: 'Why I've just learned how to live.' Albert put on flesh and looked fine. He would take his part in joking and had a sense of humor. He talked about his housekeeper being an excellent cook."

"Did you notice that Mr. Whitaker was melancholy after his wife died?"

"No, I should think he was just the reverse."
Attorney John W. Vaughn testified that in 1910 Albert O. Whitaker came to his office and at his request he drew up a will in which Mr. Whitaker left all his property to his wife and also made a will for Mrs. Whitaker in which she left all her estate to her husband.

TOMMY ATKINS IS GIVEN RUM BEFORE BATTLE

Baltimore Boy Adventurer
Prefers Chasing Villa to Facing
Teuton Attacks.

NEW YORK, April 8.—"England serves its 'Tommys' with rum and molasses morning and night, and always before a charge or a big fight. I never saw a German who rushed against the point of an English bayonet, and the only ones who did not actually die when the English charged with steel were the Prussian guards. The Saxons, the Bavarians, and all the rest of them run when they see the long steel coming at them or waiting for them at the edge of the trench."

So spoke T. Payne Boyd, of Baltimore, who is only 17. This soldier of fortune and former private in the Second battalion, of his majesty's Welsh liner Ordnance, returned on the Cunard liner Orduna, after a year's fighting at Loos.

Admits He Was Scared.
Boyd is unique among returning war heroes. He was scared, and doesn't hesitate to admit it. It wasn't this, however, that caused him to ask for his discharge a month ago. He heard that trouble was brewing in Mexico, and preferred chasing Villa across hot sands to exchanging compliments with the Prussian guards while standing waist deep in ice water. To King Rum alone he ascribes his ability to launch his five feet six inches with a fixed bayonet at the trench full of Teutons.

"We would be told a day in advance when we were to be sent into action," Boyd said. "Immediately the whole company would begin to hope we would be relieved before the time came to charge, with the same intensity that a man in the death cell looks for a reprieve. That night we would get only our usual allowance of a tablespoonful of rum, but the next morning we would systematically set about getting drunk."

Grog Supplied Nerve.
"It wasn't hard to do this on the grog they served us. It was thick as molasses and ninety-five per cent pure fusel oil. One small whiskey glass was enough to nerve the rankest coward among us to charge a regiment alone. We were given all we wanted. 'We would be divided in three parties. When the order was given to charge the first would scramble out of the trenches, run forward fifty yards and lie down. The second would follow and drop beside it. Then the first would advance fifty yards more and at the same time the third party would join the second."

"By the time we were ready for the final dash we were warmed up to a pitch where nothing could stop us. We always yelled on this final sprint. I wouldn't attempt to explain the psychology of this yelling, but it never failed to arouse us to a frenzy, and seemed to put the fear of death into the Germans."

Prussian Guards Giants.
"The Saxon regiments would stand until we got within twenty feet of them, but if they found they could not stop us with their machine guns, they would turn and run. The Prussian guards, however, were not ticklish about coming to close quarters with us.